ELDER ABUSE TRAINING

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PROSECUTION CHALLENGES

Presented by:

Jesse Delaney

Attorney at Law

Sergeant Ericka Stropka

Tucson Police Department

Distributed by:

ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL 1951 West Camelback Road, Suite 202 Phoenix, Arizona 85015

> ELIZABETH ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ELDER ABUSE PROSECUTION CHALLENGES strategies to help rise to the occasion October 19, 2018 Vulnerable Adult

Not just any adults.....

§46-451(9)

Person 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment.

Includes incapacitated person (§14-5101)

Most cases not reported

- Fear of the caregiver/retaliation
- Threatened by caregiver
- Mistrust of others
- Prevented from being alone with visitors
- No access to telephone
- Fear of the alternative

"This is bad, but if I report I might be put in a nursing home."









Challenges Lack of independent witnesses. Identification issues. Memory issues with victims and witnesses. Late reporting-evidence not preserved. Victim is often unavailable for trial. Recanting Physically unable to come to Court Mentally unable to testify or recall events Deceased Injuries Visible Invisible

Victim cannot testify Victim is deceased	
The perpetrator paid the money back	
There aren't any other witnesses	
"It's a civil issue."	
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So it isn't a crime?!	
Thorough, informed investigation	-
Plus	
Active, relentless prosecution	
Equals	
Greater likelihood of conviction	
JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS	
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CHARGING DECISIONS	
FINANCIAL CASES	
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Subsection (B) Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult

46-456: "position of trust and confidence"

Subsection (H): Super Theft

THEFT 13-1802

Fraudulent schemes and artifices

- Any person who,
- pursuant to a scheme or artifice to defraud,
- knowingly obtains any benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses,
- representations, promises or material omissions

is guilty of a class 2 felony.

ARS 13-2310

Forgery 13-2310

• A person commits forgery if, with intent to defraud, the person:

Falsely makes, completes or alters a written instrument; or

Knowingly possesses a forged instrument; or

Offers or presents, whether accepted or not, a forged instrument or one that contains false information



Preservation of Evidence

Wells Fargo and **JP Morgan Chase** have separate divisions that only work video and photographs.

USAA Bank is a company that is broken into 3 different divisions, Banking, Investments and Insurance and knowing which one to serve will save you lots and lots of headaches.

On line banks like **Ally Bank** and others will not accept or honor any documents since they don't have branch offices with daily financial transactions occur.

Court Orders

Subpoenas/Grand Jury Subpoenas

- Can be used for financial records from financial institutions (average of 30 to 45 day turnaround time)
- cellular telephone records, utility companies, business
- · Will not work for medical records due to HIPPA!

Search Warrants

- Can be used for same as listed above and more.
- They can also be used to obtain medical records.

Other Orders used by AGO	
RAC Demands	
Racketeering Demand (Request to Produce Records)	
order which is signed by an Assistant Attorney General	
can be used to obtain financial records for any financial	
institutions. • Financial institutions seem to process these faster than the	
subpoenas with turnaround times being 2 weeks to 30 days.	
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Other orders, cont.	
Title 9 Letters	
allows AGO Investigators to serve AHCCCS Providers to obtain employee files, employee disciplinary records, employee	
payroll/timesheets, client files, client records, medical	
logs/medications schedules, and etc.	
454 Letters (ARS 46-454(E)	
allows a peace officer in the State of Arizona who is investigating the alleged neglect, abuse, or exploitation of an	
incapacitated or vulnerable adult to obtain medical or financial	
records. There has to be an AHCCCS Component to the	·
investigation for this to work.	
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THE ABUSE CASE

Child/Vulnerable Adult Abuse

- Likely to produce death or serious physical injury
- Other than those likely to produce death or serious physical injury
- Emotional Abuse

§13-3623

Evidence-Based Prosecution

- Using a variety of evidence to prove the guilt of an abuser
 - with limited, adverse or no participation by the Victim.

 Using non-hearsay and hearsay exceptions.
- · Originally used in domestic violence cases.
- Use all of your evidence like you are proving a circumstantial case together with applicable hearsay exceptions.

Defendant's Right of Confrontation

Precludes the use of hearsay statements made to a governmental agent where the speaker or the agent could reasobaly expect the statements to be used in litigation

Crawford v. Washington

Hearsay	
Out of court statement Can be oral, written or non-verbal assertion.	
Made by a person (Declarant)	
Offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted.	
The rule does not apply when:	
The witness is currently unavailable;	
and At some point, the Defendant had the opportunity to cross-examine the	
witness	
Non- Hearsay	
Prior Statement by a Witness	
 Declarant testifies at trial or a hearing, and Is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement, and 	
The statement is Inconsistent with testimony, or	
Consistent with testimony after a claim of recent fabrication, improper influence or motive, or	
One of identification of a person made after perceiving that person.	

Hearsay Exceptions

- Present sense impression.
- Excited utterance.
- Then existing mental, emotional or physical condition.
- Statements made for purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment.
- Recorded recollection.
- Reputation as to character.

More Hearsay Exceptions (WITNESS UNAVAILABLE)

- Former Testimony (e.g. Preliminary Hearing).
- Statement under belief of impending death.
- Statement against interest.
- Statement of personal or family history.

All witnesses are presumed comptetnet This issue is raised based on stereotypes Ask for a Pre-trial competency hearing

Competent if:

- --S/he understands the nature of taking the oath; and
- --S/he is capable of giving a correct account of what she has seen, heard or experienced

COMPETENCY

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- --Witness is unavailable;
- --Witness was sworn during previous testimony;
- --The accused was present and afforded the opportunity to cross-examine; and
- --The foundation for the admissibility of the prior testimony is established.

DEPOSITION

Using a microphone, increasing volume

Assistive hearing devices

Using a magnifying sheet to look at exhibits

More frequent breaks/recesses

Adjusting location of the witness stand

SPECIAL REQUESTS (MIL)

Overcome stereotypes Especially the characterization of a vulnerable adult as an inherently unreliable witness

Ask jurors about their own memories

Personal vulnerability

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consent, loan, gift, "spending down"

Neglect:

"He refused to eat,"

"Its not my job"/No duty of care
Following her wishes
"I did everything in my power."

ANTICIPATE DEFENSES

Physical Abuse:

Self defense/ "She was being combative."
Injuries are from medication/age/thin skin
Accident

Dementia/ "You can't believe anything she says"

Sexual Assault:

"I dodn't know that she had Alzheimer's" Consent Lack of evidence I was "changing her diaper/ giving her a massage"

DEFENSES, cont.

Enough information, Jesse..

Prove to us that it works!

CASE EXAMPLES













Thank You!

Jesse L. Delaney, Esq.

Law Office of Jesse Delaney 257 North Stone Avenue Tucson, AZ 85701

Office: (520) 622-8883 Cellular: (520) 275-8342 jessed@jdelaneylaw.com